AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION:

Please replace paragraph [0005], with the following amended paragraph:

[0005] Test preparations comprising biological tissue which is visible by staining either through illumination with natural light or by observing the fluorescence emission of the ~~dyestuff~~ dye with a microscope with adapted optical filters are also known. Further, preparations are used in which special functional groups of molecules or even tissues are fluorescence-labeled in a specific manner in that those dye molecules that are introduced are fixated by chemical bonding specifically to the functional groups and make it possible to identify them. Such test preparations are produced and sold, e.g., by the firm Molecular Probes, Eugene, OR, USA under the trade name FluoCells.

Please replace paragraph [0007], with the following amended paragraph:

[0007] All known types of fluorescence preparations have a number of disadvantages: First, production using special dyes is complicated. Particularly labeling by means of special chemical bonding requires a high level of knowledge about the labeled specimen itself. Not all specimens can be labeled in this way with all dyes. Thus cell nuclei require different dyes than, e.g., actin. A plurality of chemical synthesis steps may have to be carried out to produce the final preparation. However, the chief disadvantage is that the fluorescence excitation and fluorescence emission of the preparations is a product of the corresponding characteristics of the dye molecules that are used, i.e., for every type of dye there exists only a narrow spectral range in which the specimen can be excited by light and, in addition, only a limited spectral region in which the fluorescence emission is carried out. These regions are usually in the order of magnitude of some 10 nanometers on the wavelength scale. These spectral regions are very limited even when there is autofluorescence and are dependent on the tissue or cell ~~bond~~ structure upon which they are based. Accordingly, only certain optical filters can be used to image the specimen. Therefore, different preparations are also needed to test different filter sets.

Please replace paragraph [0009], with the following amended paragraph:

[0009] According to the invention, a test preparation for microscopes~~, particularly optical microscopes,~~ that tests function and/or performance of the microscopes, the test preparation comprises an object carrier and a biological cell ~~bond~~ structure arranged on the object carrier, wherein the cell ~~bond~~ structure is fixed ~~under treatment~~ by a compound which enables a freely selectable fluorescence excitation in a wavelength region with a ~~breadth~~ spectral range of 100 nm or greater ~~than 100 nm.~~ Surprisingly, it has been shown that cell ~~bonds~~ structures which are fixated on the object carrier using glutardialdehyde (pentane dialdehyde) have a very broad fluorescence spectrum. The excitation and emission of fluorescence can be achieved over the entire spectral range of near ultraviolet (around 350 nm) to the visible region (about 700 nm). Accordingly, any desired combination of filter sets can be used to ensure imaging of this preparation.